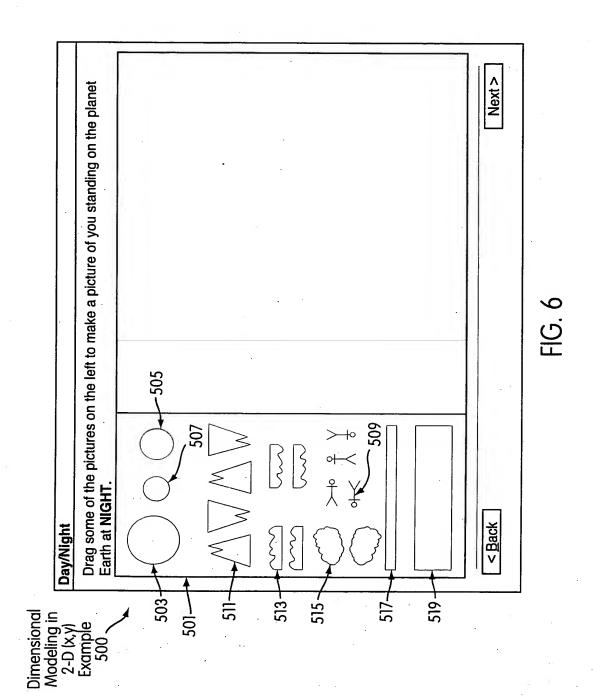


	Topic				
Phases of the Moon					
	ID				
007755					
	Name				
Phase of the Moon Calendar Model					
	Task Question				
What are the relative positions of the phases of the moon: full, half waning	Earth, the Sun and the Moon for the following , new, and half waxing?				
	Task Process				
Choose a date on the calendar which relative positions of the Earth, Sun ar	shows one of the phases of the moon and then show and Moon when the moon is in that phase				
Concept Variable Attributes					
Sun	(x,y,t)				
Earth	(x,y,t)				
Moon	(x,y,t)				

FIG. 4

```
Template ID
00345
                                            Name
2-D Position Modeling Template
                                         Description
A palette of 2-20 images or animations is on the left side of the screen, the student moves
any number of these images to the right modeling area to create positional relationships.
Device Types
                                                 Variable Attributes
Image
                                                 (x,y)
Animation
                                                (x,y)
                                     Output description
The (x,y) position of each of the images by concept name
                                    Output Data Format
{
        "template" : {
               "name": "2-D Position Modeling Template",
               "ID": 00345
               },
       "devices" : {
               "<concept1>": {
                       "position" =(x,y)
                       },
               "<concept2>": {
                       "position" =(x,y)
               "<conceptN>": {
                       "position" =(x,y)
               }
```

FIG. 5



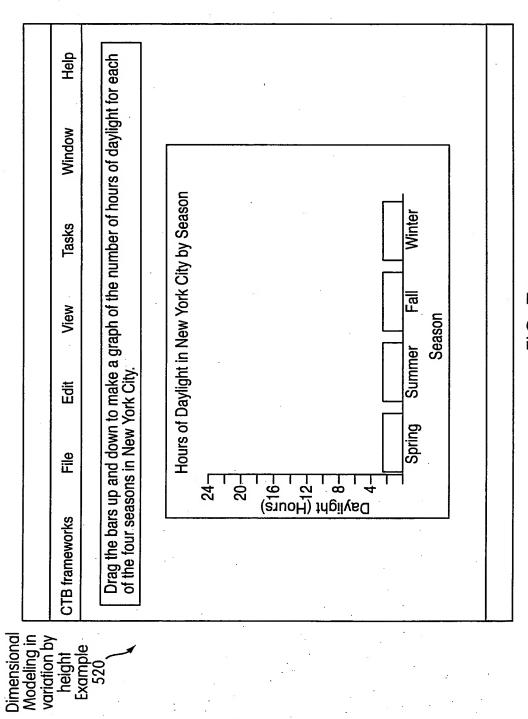


FIG. 7a

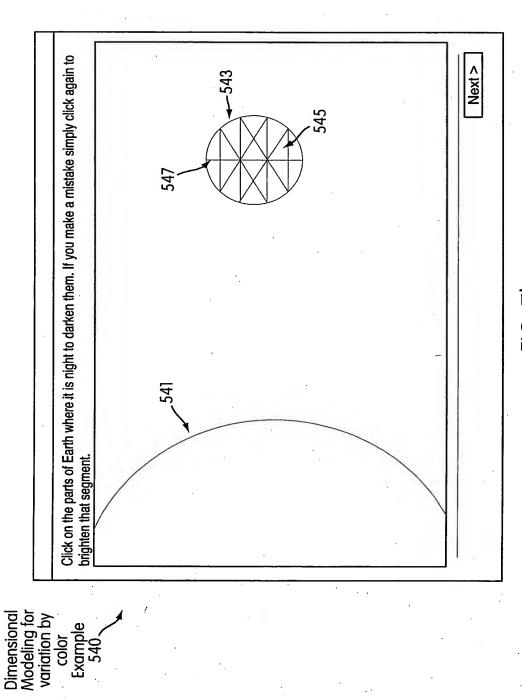


FIG. 7b

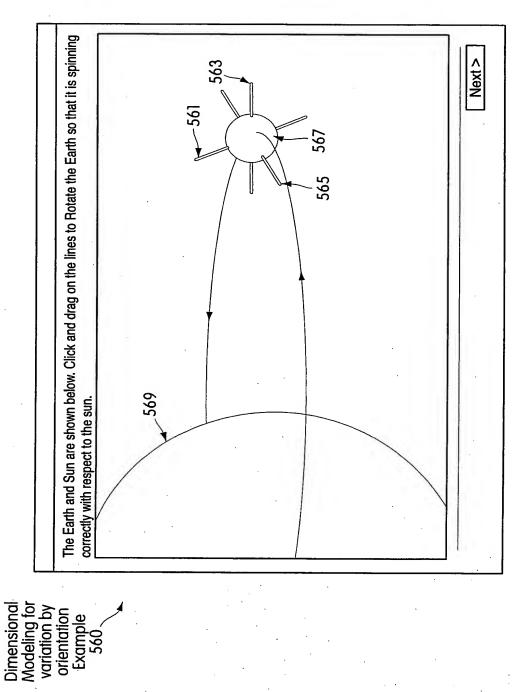


FIG. 7c

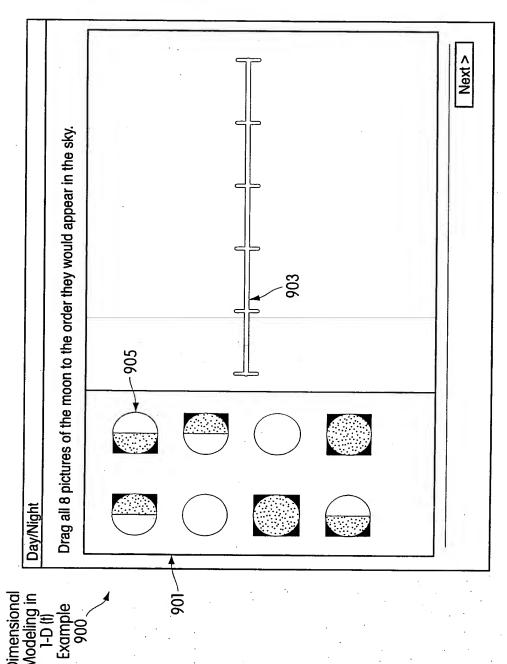
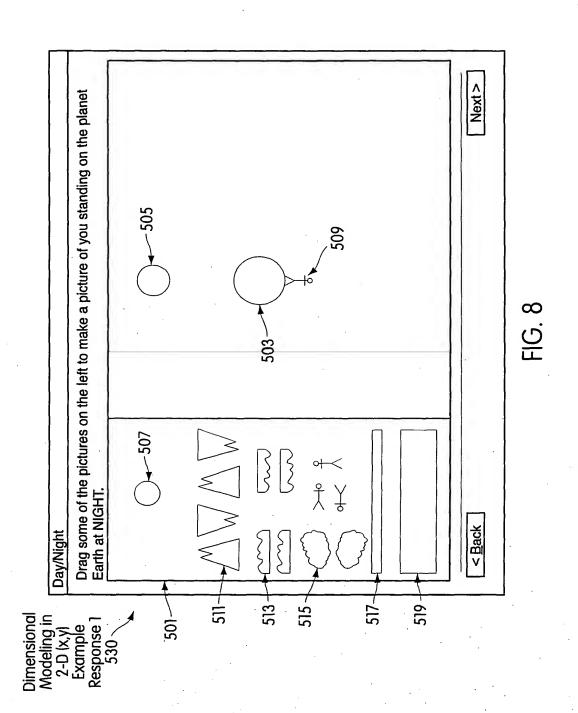
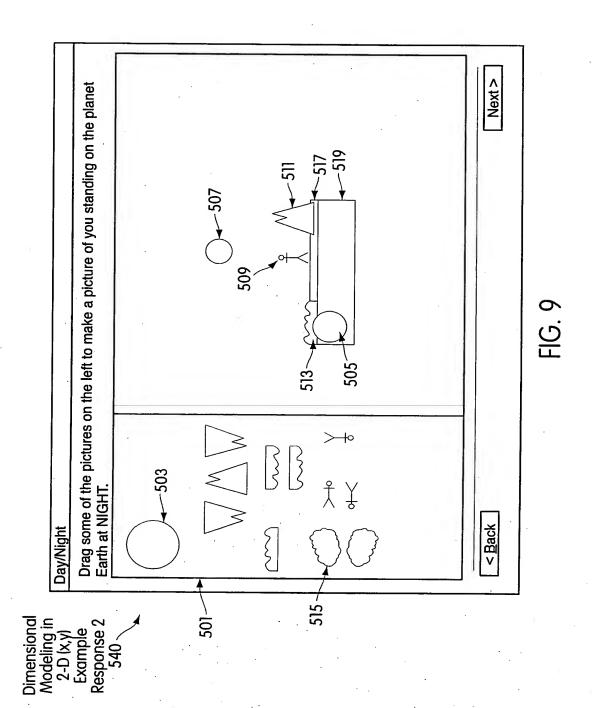


FIG. 7d





Concept	Devices						
	3-D (x,y,t) computer based template	3-D (x,y,t) manual administration					
Sun	Virtual Device (Image)	Physical Device (Ball)					
		Large size yellow rubber ball					
Earth	Virtual Device (Image)	Physical Device (Ball)					
		Medium size blue plastic ball					
Moon	Virtual Device (Image)	Physical Device (Ball)					
		Small size white ping-pong ball					
Time	Virtual Device (Image)	Physical Device (Calendar)					
·	Su     M     Tu     W     Th     F     Sa       3     4     5     6     7     8     9       10     11     12     13     14     15     16       17     18     19     20     21     22     23       24     25     26     27     28     29     30       31	Braille/Regular calendar (depending on need)					
Full Moon	Virtual Device (Image)	Physical Device (Voice)					
		"The moon when it appears to be bright and circular"					
Half Waning Moon	Virtual Device (Image)	Physical Device (Voice)					
		"The moon when it appears the right side of a circle"					
New Moon	Virtual Device (Image)	Physical Device (Voice)					
		"The moon when it appears to be completely dark"					
Half Waxing Moon	Virtual Device (Image)	Physical Device (Voice)					
·		"The moon when it appears to the left side of a circle"					

FIG. 10

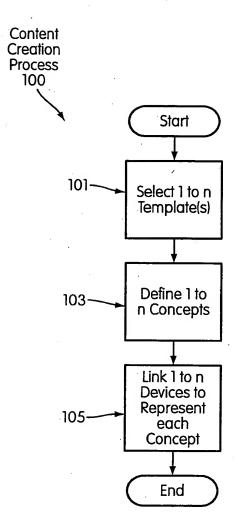


FIG. 11

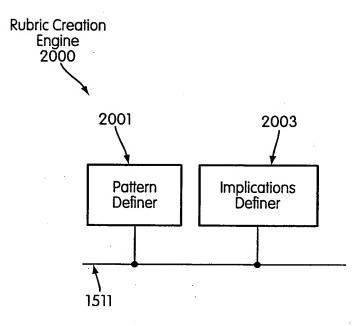
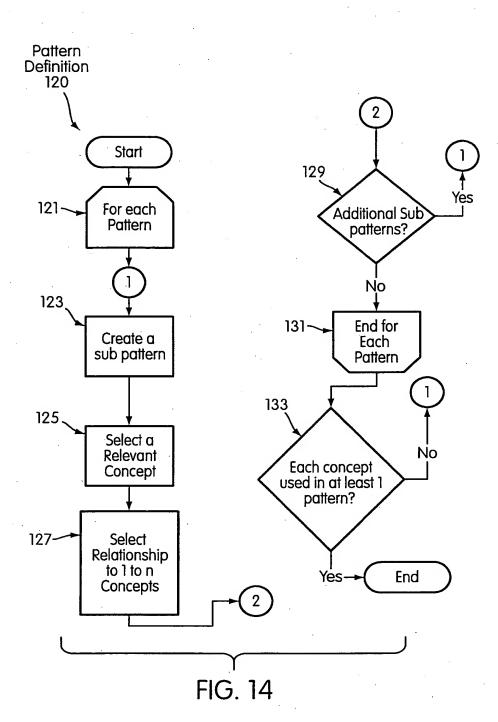


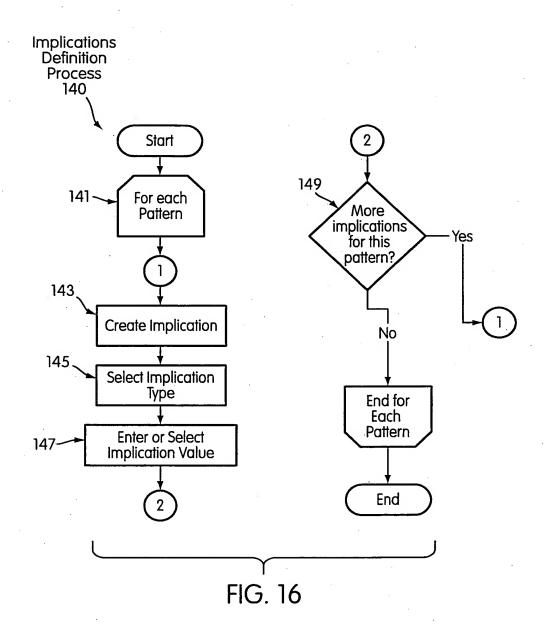
FIG. 12

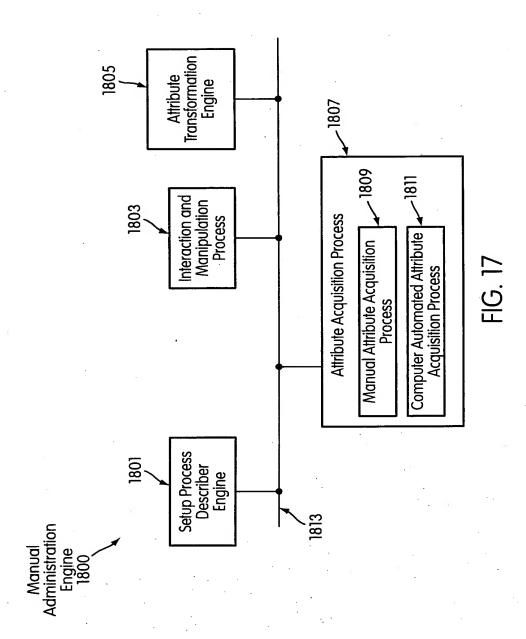
RELATIONSHIP	Formal Definition								
	2-Dimensional Model (x,y)	3-Dimensional Model (x,y)							
<a> Above <b></b></a>	A <sub>MinX</sub> > B <sub>MaxX</sub>	A <sub>MinZ</sub> >B <sub>MinZ</sub>							
<a> Below <b></b></a>	A <sub>Min</sub> X < B <sub>MaxX</sub>	A <sub>MinZ</sub> < B <sub>MinZ</sub>							
<a> and <b> are on opposite sides of <c> <a> and <b> are on the same sides of <c> <a> Touching <b></b></a></c></b></a></c></b></a>	magnitude(AC + BC) < magnitude(AC) or magnitude(AC + BC) < magnitude(BC)  (AC is defined as the vector between the center of device A and the center of device C, similarly BC is defined as the vector between the center of device B and the center of device C)  magnitude(AC + BC) > magnitude(AC) or magnitude(AC + BC) > magnitude(BC)  (AC is defined as the vector between the center of device A and the center of device C, similarly BC is defined as the vector between the center of device C.  There is some point within the area covered by device A (Ax, Ay) such that (Ax+/-5)	magnitude(AC + BC) < magnitude(AC) or magnitude(AC + BC) < magnitude(BC)  (AC is defined as the vector between the center of device A and the center of device C, similarly BC is defined as the vector between the center of device B and the center of device C)  magnitude(AC + BC) > magnitude(AC) or magnitude(AC + BC) > magnitude(BC)  (AC is defined as the vector between the center of device A and the center of device C, similarly BC is defined as the vector between the center of device B and the center of device C)  There is some point within the volume occupied by device A (Ax, Ay, Az) such that							
	pixels,A <sub>y</sub> +/- 5 pixels) is within the area covered by device B	$(A_x+7-5\%)$ of the maximum distance in x direction), $A_y+7-5\%$ of the maximum distance in y direction, $A_z+7-5\%$ of the maximum distance in z direction) is within the volume occupied by device B							
<a> Inside <b></b></a>	$\begin{array}{l} A_{MaxX} < B_{MaxX}  and  A_{MinX} > B_{MinX}  and  A_{MaxY} \\ < B_{MaxY}  and  A_{MinY} > B_{MinY} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} A_{\text{MaxX}} < B_{\text{MaxX}} \text{ and } A_{\text{MinX}} > B_{\text{MinX}} \text{ and } A_{\text{MaxY}} < \\ B_{\text{MaxY}} \text{ and } A_{\text{MinY}} > B_{\text{MinY}} \text{ and } A_{\text{MaxZ}} < B_{\text{MaxZ}} \\ \text{and } A_{\text{MinZ}} > B_{\text{MinZ}} \end{array}$							
<a> Bigger than <b></b></a>	The area covered by device A is greater than the area covered by Device B	The volume occupied by device A is greater than the volume occupied by device B							
<a> Smaller than <b></b></a>	The area covered by device A is smaller than the area covered by Device B	The volume occupied by device A is smaller than the volume occupied by device B							
<a> Taller than <b></b></a>	$A_{MaxY}-A_{MinY} > B_{MaxY}-B_{MinY}$	A <sub>MaxZ</sub> -A <sub>MinZ</sub> > B <sub>MaxZ</sub> -B <sub>MinZ</sub>							
<a> Shorter than <b></b></a>	A <sub>Max</sub> y-A <sub>Min</sub> y < B <sub>Max</sub> y-B <sub>Min</sub> y	$A_{MaxZ}$ - $A_{MinZ}$ < $B_{MaxZ}$ - $B_{MinZ}$							
<a> Greater than <b></b></a>	A <sub>value</sub> > B <sub>value</sub>	A <sub>value</sub> > B <sub>value</sub>							
<a> Less than <b></b></a>	A <sub>value</sub> < B <sub>value</sub>	A <sub>value</sub> < B <sub>value</sub>							
<a> Darker than <b></b></a>	$A_{red}+A_{green}+A_{bue} < B_{red}+B_{green}+B_{bue}$ (where $X_{color}$ indicates the RGB values for the color)	$A_{red}+A_{green}+A_{bue} < B_{red}+B_{green}+B_{bue}$ (where $X_{color}$ indicates the RGB values for the color)							
<a> Lighter than <b></b></a>	A <sub>red</sub> +A <sub>green</sub> +A <sub>bue</sub> >B <sub>red</sub> +B <sub>green</sub> +B <sub>bue</sub> (where X <sub>color</sub> indicates the RGB values for the color)	$A_{red}+A_{green}+A_{bue}>B_{red}+B_{green}+B_{bue}$ (where $X_{color}$ indicates the RGB values for the color)							
<a> Same color as <b></b></a>	A <sub>red</sub> = B <sub>red</sub> and A <sub>green</sub> =B <sub>green</sub> and A <sub>blue</sub> =B <sub>blue</sub>	A <sub>red</sub> = B <sub>red</sub> and A <sub>green</sub> = B <sub>green</sub> Aand A <sub>blue</sub> = B <sub>blue</sub>							
<a> Same size as <b></b></a>	$A_{\text{Max}Y} - A_{\text{Min}Y} = B_{\text{Max}Y} - B_{\text{Min}Y} + / - 5\% \text{ of}$ $B_{\text{Max}Y} - B_{\text{Min}Y} \text{) and } A_{\text{Max}X} - A_{\text{Min}X} = B_{\text{Max}X} - B_{\text{Min}X} + / - 5\% \text{ of } B_{\text{Max}X} - B_{\text{Min}X})$	$A_{\text{MaxY}} - A_{\text{MinY}} = B_{\text{MaxY}} - B_{\text{MinY}} + /-5\% \text{ of } B_{\text{MaxY}} - B_{\text{MinY}} \text{ and } A_{\text{MaxX}} - A_{\text{MinX}} = B_{\text{MaxX}} - B_{\text{MinX}} + /-5\% \text{ of } B_{\text{MaxZ}} - B_{\text{MinZ}} \text{ and } A_{\text{MaxZ}} - A_{\text{MinZ}} = B_{\text{MaxZ}} - B_{\text{MinZ}} + /-5\% \text{ of } B_{\text{MaxZ}} - B_{\text{MinZ}} $							
<a> Same length as</a>	The longest dimension of A is greater than	The longest dimension of A is greater than the							
<b></b>	the longest dimension of B	longest dimension of B							
<a> Same intensity as <b></b></a>	For the HSB values of the devices, the Brightness of A is greater than the brightness of B	For the HSB values of the devices, the Brightness of A is greater than the brightness of B							

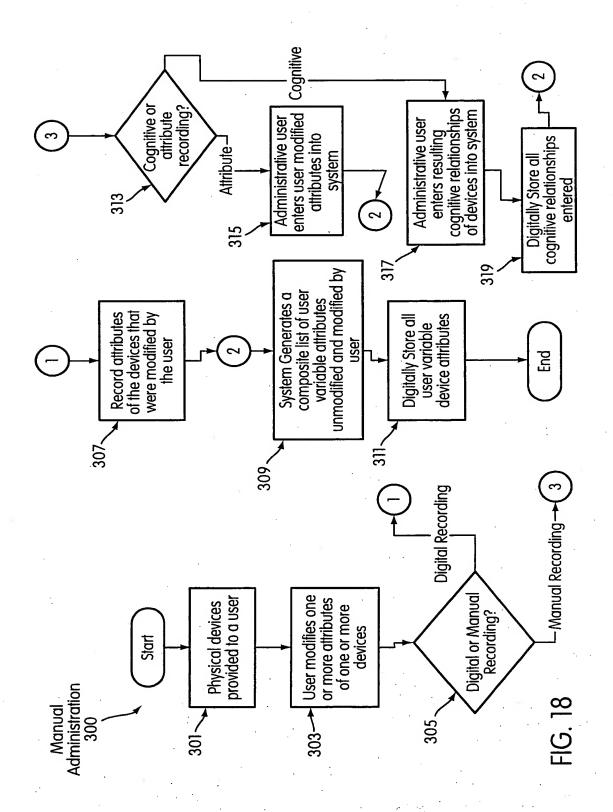


Pattern Sub Patterns		Implication Type	Implication Value					
"Night"	"Person" and	"score"	3					
"Sun" on the		"reward"	(image="goldstar.jpg", sound="hurray.au")					
	opposite sides of	"correct"	1					
"	"Earth"	"knowledge"	{("sun is on the opposite side of earth at					
			night", 0.95), ("sunlight makes daylight", 0.99)}					
		"navigation"	ItemID=88921					
"Moon	"Person" and	"score"	0					
makes	"Moon" on the		12					
Night'	same side of "Earth"							
	"Sun" not used	"reward"	(sound="goodtry.au")					
		"correct"	0					
		"knowledge"	{("sun is on the opposite side of earth at night", -0.95)}					
		"navigation"	ItemID=12346					
"Sun goes into Flat	"Flat Earth" used	"score"	1					
Earth" "Sun" inside		"reward"	(sound="oops.au")					
"I	"Flat Earth"	"correct"	O .					
		"knowledge"	{("sun is on the other side of earth at night",99),("the earth is shaped like a ball", -0.50					
		"navigation"	ItemID=07685					

FIG. 15







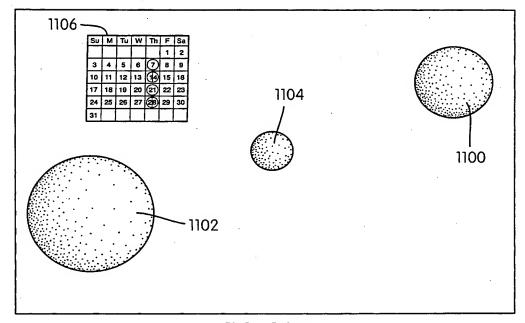


FIG. 19a

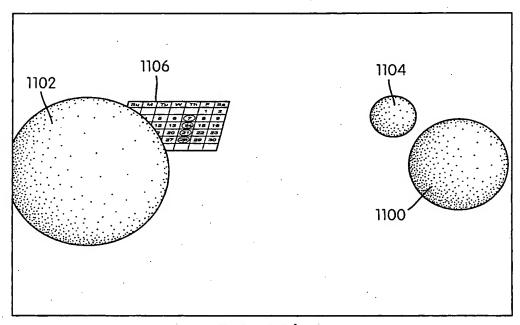
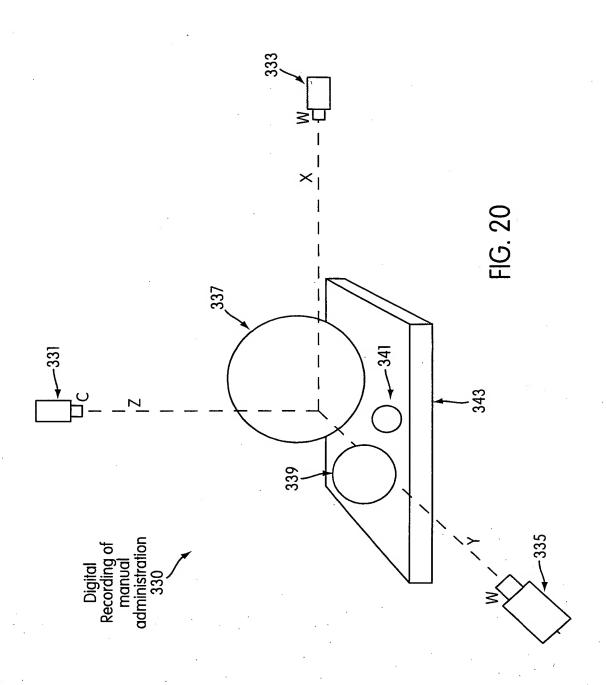
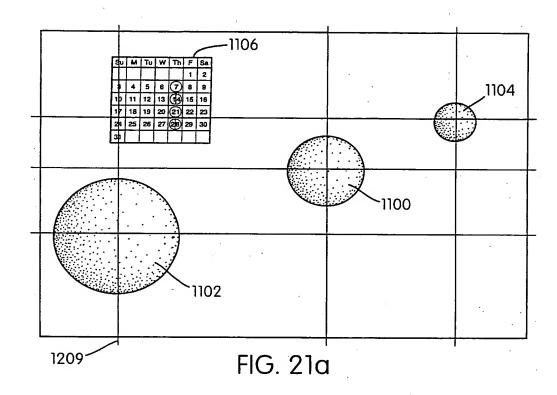
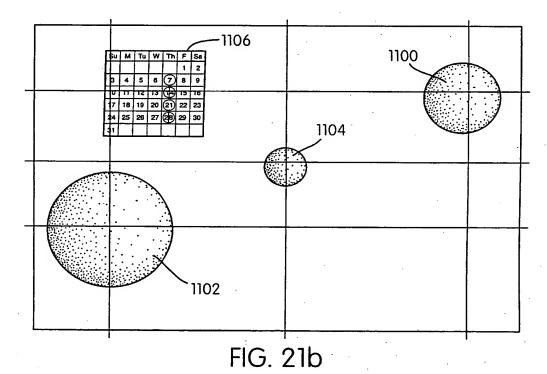


FIG. 19b







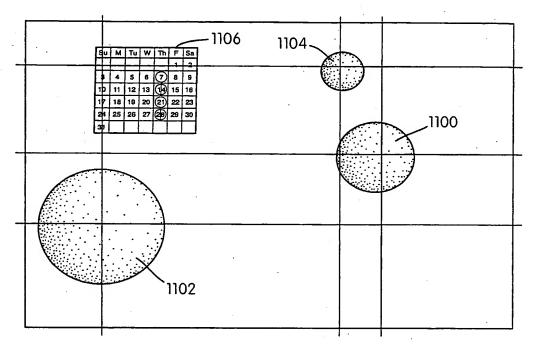


FIG. 21c.

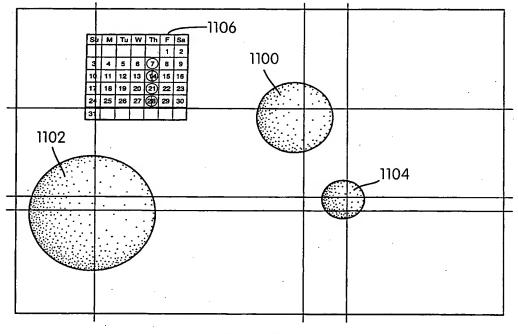
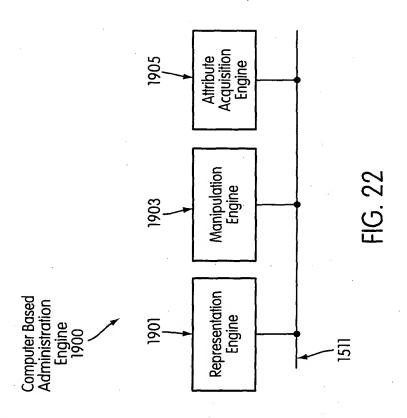


FIG. 21d



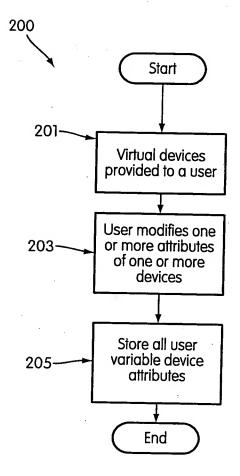


FIG. 23

Help	eir		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						P		
Window	On the left below is a calendar with phases of the Moon. On the right is a model of the Earth, Sun and Moon. Click on each of the circled days in the calendar and drag the Moon, Sun and or Earth to show how changes in their position cause the Moon to change phases.	oom od to ooch	טוומספ טו נוופ וווסטוו		. (					6	
Tasks	e Moon. ( h of the c o show ho	6	<u></u>				ノ				
View	n phases of th Click on eac and or Earth t phases.	Drawing for the	טומווון וטו איזווון וטו	·					0		
Edit	dar witl d Moon n, Sun chang			<u> </u>	1	l m					
	9 an el	Sa	2	6.	16	83	99				
	t ca sun e N	4	-	80	15	52	29				
읦	is a Barbarana Barbaran Barbarana Barbaran Barbarana Barbaran Barb	두		(b)		(3)	8				
	Eart dra e th	8		9	13	82	27			•	
r S S	ft be the l and aus	Tü		rv	12	19	26				
Jewo	e let dar dar on c	Σ		4	=	18	25				
CTB frameworks	In the node alen	Su		3	10	17	24	31			

FIG 24

FIG. 25

